Abstract

The present invention relates to a rapid method for estimation of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) of water, COD is an important parameter for determining the extent of pollution in water bodies, the basic principle of COD estimation is not much different from prior art but the time taken is reduced considerably and the results are equally sensitive and reproducible as other methods and the method used to generate data on the performance of effluent treatment plants in remote areas or rural areas, it also provide regular and sequential information on the quality of effluent generated by food processing industries.